

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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THE FIGHT AGAINST SECTARIANISM.

Victor L. Berger Writes of the Efforts to Cripple the Movement

IN making his charges of heresy, Mr. Trautmann of Cincinnati also points to the Wisconsin State Platform—that is, to the working program which we have adopted. And the Ex-Reverend and Ex-Father Thomas Hagerty makes similar attacks upon our national platform.

To this we have only the following to say:
It is the intention of Trautmann, Hagerty, and other gentlemen of the same stripe to make our party a poor substitute for the S. L. P. They would make the Socialist party a bogus S. L. P. We Social-Democrats will have nothing to do with such a proposition. Here are our reasons:

If the working program was struck out of our platform, our party would be no modern Socialist party at all. It would not be a part of the International Social-Democratic movement of the world. At the best, it would be a little political sect—possibly a Marxist sect, but I am not sure whether it could be even that.

We could go yet a step further and maintain that the new sect would not have a right to an existence in this country, since the S. L. P. is doing very good service in that respect—it is doing all that can be expected. It is making all the noise it can and it is waiting for the "great catastrophe" that is to come in some mysterious way.

Besides, if I believed that the S. L. P. was right, I would have the courage of my conviction. I would join it. There is certainly no necessity for a new S. L. P. I would prefer the real article—not the imitation, the bogus.

And the S. L. P. is not the only little sect waiting for a "catastrophe." There are the anarchists. And from a catastrophe standpoint, the anarchists are the only consistent, uncompromising, revolutionary and class-conscious fellows.

Moreover, as I have frequently pointed out in these columns, the evolutionary view for which the Social-Democrat stands does not necessarily exclude a "bloody" revolution, or even a dozen of them. For proof of this, we point to the revolutions and uprisings of the Bourgeoisie against Monarchy and Feudalism.

But we are safe in saying that in case of a real revolution the phrase-mongers and the heresy-hunters could not be found. They would hide in their holes. And I am equally safe in saying that the Social-Democrats would be there, where the necessity would require it—as they are always on hand, when the necessity requires them.

But in the world's history, there are no sudden leaps. Today more than a hundred and twenty years after the bloody abolition of the nobility and the church in France "forever," it was only the Socialists six years ago who saved the Republic for the French people from being overthrown by the Nobles and the Roman Catholic church.

We may have a social revolution, we may have a dozen social revolutions, but the capitalist system cannot be brought to an end before the development of our industries has made it necessary. Socialism cannot succeed before the industries of the nation, or most of them, are concentrated in the hands of a few. As soon as our industries have reached that point (and they are getting there very fast), eighty millions of white Americans will not submit to eternal slavery and degradation, so that a few chosen ones may live in splendor and over-plenty. But the eighty millions will never follow the precepts of any impotent little sect.

And it is unnecessary and even dangerous that this change be brought about by brutal force—it is unnecessary to have bloody revolutions. We Social-Democrats warn the working people against them, because we are afraid of the reaction and a Caesar. We are also afraid that eruptions of that type might for a time retard civilization, or even throw humanity back into a stage of barbarism.

At the same time, we give the capitalist class due notice of the possibility of "volcanic eruptions"—we mean the real article, not the kind they have in New York. In every upheaval a terrible retribution would be enacted on the capitalist class as a class—and the innocent would suffer with the guilty. The French Revolution and the Paris Commune ought to serve as warning examples.

In order to avoid such eruptions, the revolution of the economic system must be made to come gradually and legally. In fact, it must take the process of a most thorough "re-form"—to use a much abused word in the right sense—which signifies "a change all through." In this sense, "re-form" means even a great deal more than the word "revolution."

That is the kind of a "revolution," that is the kind of a "re-form" the Social-Democrats of Wisconsin advocate. That is the reason that we have a "working program."

We Social-Democrats consider the moral, physical and intellectual strengthening of the proletariat as pre-requisites without which there is no chance for any kind of Socialism at present. And we also advocate a close alliance with farmers of progressive and revolutionary views as a requisite without which there is no chance for Socialism in the future.

And all of this requires a working program, now, and in the future and all the time.

Furthermore, any participation in national, state, or local politics also requires a working program.

If the working program in the platform is to be renounced, then in order to act consistently, Messrs. Trautmann, Hagerty & Co. ought to do as anarchists do, and renounce all participation in politics. They ought to even refrain from voting.

As to their stand against the American Federation of Labor and their attempt to split up the economic movement of the wage workers of America, I will take that up some other time.

But I will say this now: There is no room in our party for Trautmann, Hagerty & Company. Let us recognize facts and not be deceived in regard to fundamental differences by smooth phrases and scheming phrase-mongers.

Three cheers for the Social-Democratic party!

Victor L. Berger.

A WARNING BY VICTOR L. BERGER.

THE spirit of heresy-hunting is abroad in the party and has even broken out in the national committee.

A certain Trautmann—lately elected National Committeeman from Ohio—the man who is trying to become "famous" by forming a new trades union federation, opposed to the American Federation of Labor—has given out some dark hints about "collusion" with the capitalist party, and has made these "hints" the basis of a charge against Milwaukee comrades.

It is needless to state that Mr. Trautmann refers to the fact that the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee was unable to put up a judicial ticket in the recent municipal judicial election, and so decided by referendum. Furthermore, that our German organ contained an editorial calling attention to the encroachments of the Roman Catholic church upon the political, economical and judicial branches of our public life, and called for the defeat of Judge Paul D. Carpenter, one of the eight or nine candidates on the ticket, and the man who was particularly objectionable to the Social-Democrats, because he delivered speeches against Socialism and made himself the tool of the Roman Catholic clergy generally.

Our readers will find our statement of the case on another page. Here we will only state that not even the old party papers have given the slightest hint or the faintest suspicion of the "dark plot" which Trautmann's fine nose smelled clear over in Cincinnati.

And we have done nothing that has not been done hundreds and hundreds of times in Germany, France, and Italy.

In Germany the Social-Democrats vote for bourgeois candidates at almost every "secondary" election (Landtag). They vote for

Capitalistic "Reformers" Offensively Slaughter All Labor Bills!

Madison, Wis., April 1.—It is said of A. R. Hall while in the legislature that he voted upon every question as his judgment dictated, independently of party or personal prejudice. If so, he differed materially from many members of the present legislature. It has come to such a pass in the assembly that the most meritorious measure, if championed by a Social-Democrat, would instantly be marked for slaughter, no matter how strong the committee endorsement of it might be. This was demonstrated recently when a measure calling for a report from factory and mill owners upon accidents, recommended by the committee on manufactures, was refused advancement because of Socialist origin. Now the committee on manufactures will bring in a committee bill covering the same points.

Forty-six bills were introduced in the assembly by the four Social-Democrats from Milwaukee. Of these twenty-three have already been indefinitely postponed, one has passed and two have been ordered to third reading after being loaded down with amendments. The measure prohibiting the assignment of wages by a married man without the signature of his wife is the only one which has passed the assembly.

In the senate, the lone Social-Democrat, Rummel of Milwaukee, introduced eleven bills, some of them not Socialist measures. Five of his bills have been killed and the others are still in committee.

The peculiar thing about it is that the Democrats of the assembly, themselves few in number, pay the most attention to the members of the new party. A Socialist is like a red rag to a bull with them. They cannot help "going for him," as they express it, and yet, strangely enough, when by their attacks they have stirred up trouble and the newspapers mention the fact, they come around the next day and complain about the "advertising" the Socialists are getting.—From a daily paper dispatch.

BUT THE RECKONING WILL COME LATER ON!!

Racine has answered Parryism with class-conscious political action. Let the workers fire many more such volleys, if they would be free!

Commissioner McAdoo of New York has set the various reformation societies aghast by refusing to longer allow their agents police powers. His stand is a proper one and should be followed all over. The power thus delegated often leads to persecutions of the poor.

"If a citizen of the United States dies from eating poisoned 'food,' why should not the president of the corporation of poisoners for dividends that manufacture that 'food' be arrested, tried and hanged, like any other poisoner? Why should he be exempt because he doesn't happen personally to know his victim?" says the editor of the Saturday Evening Post. We give it up. We do not know any reason why he should not be punished as a poisoner—except that he did it for profits, which are sacred under the capitalist system.

George Bernard Shaw, the London Socialist and playwright, expresses no regret that his story, "Lashell Byron's Profession," will be dramatized and acted by James J. Corbett. He says Corbett is a likely fellow. The story was originally written for and run as a serial story in Today, a Social-Democratic magazine published in London in 1884.

The Rev. G. P. Merrick has written a book called "Work Among the Fallen," in which he shows that of 16,000 cases he investigated, one-half had been domestic servants who had been obliged to seek sociability outside the homes to which they were servilely attached, 1,617 were former factory girls, and so on. Only 228 had been connected with the theaters. If the theater is perilous to morals, how about home slavery?

Prosperity! Why certainly. And yet the papers round the country are still republishing the fact that there are so many people in distress that Archbishop Messmer

had to appeal to the police to protect him from their importunities!

For eighteen hundred and odd years the church has been settling the poverty question and it has gotten now so far that one of its archbishops has to appeal to the police to drive the poor away from his doorstep!

Isn't prosperity that is the trouble, it is plus-perity—for under the workings of the capitalist system which he supports, the archbishop and others of the capitalist class will have a superabundance of the means of life and the many will be without.

May Day is usually celebrated by the workers of the world as a festival of international solidarity, but it is falling more or less into disuse for the very good reason that in the varying American climate May partakes more of the treacherous frigidities of Winter than the balminess of Summer. An agitation should be started to change the international day to June 1.

ELECTIONS BRING VICTORY!!

A SOCIALIST MAYOR ELECTED IN MANITOWOC, WIS.

Racine, an Industrial Haverhill of the West, and a Citizens' Alliance Stronghold, Elects Three Aldermen and Three Supervisors.

THE VOTE IN CHICAGO AND GAINS AT OTHER POINTS.

The returns received from Wisconsin towns and cities indicate large increases over the vote received last Fall. From other parts of the country we receive the same kind of reports.

A MAYOR AT MANITOWOC

Manitowoc, Wis.—Consternation seized the enemy last night when it was found that the returns showed the election of a Social-Democratic mayor and two Social-Democratic aldermen. Henry Stolze, the new mayor, has been a Socialist for years and prior to that time was a Socialist radical in the Populist movement. Stolze has a majority of 400. He is a manufacturer and about 45 years of age. Manitowoc is a city of about 12,000 inhabitants and is located on Lake Michigan, being part of the industrial belt that skirts the lake shore of Wisconsin for a Kenosha and Racine to Green Bay. It is this belt which the capitalist politicians concede will in time fall into the political control of the Social-Democrats. Watch Manitowoc!

SECOND PARTY IN RACINE, WIS.

Socialist Aldermen elected:—James E. Decker, Fourth ward. L. P. Christianson, Fifth ward. W. J. Kosterman, Ninth ward. Socialist Supervisors elected:—John Pulda, Fourth ward. George Poulson, Fifth ward. William Dittmar, Ninth ward.

RACINE, Wis., Apr. 4, 9 P. M. (Special to the Herald). Hurrah for the Social Revolution and the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin! We have just elected three aldermen and three supervisors and cast 1776 votes for Socialism. Vote for governor last Fall 1232. We increased our vote over 500 or over 40% in four months. The Republican candidate for mayor received 1,990; Social-Democratic (Samuel Ritchie), 1,776; Democratic, 1,361. City Clerk—Republican, 1,862; Democratic, 1,479; Social-Democratic, 1,665. Assessor—Rep., 2,028; Social-Dem., 1,858; Dem., 1,404. Social-Democrats had no candidates in the second and third wards. The vote in the fourth ward for alderman—Rep., 179; Dem., 139; Social-Democrat, 258. (Comrade Jas. E. Decker elected by big majority. For supervisor: Democrat, 174; no Republican candidate; Social-Democratic, Comrade John Pulda, 259, elected by big majority.

Fifth ward, for alderman: Rep.

173, elected by safe majority. For supervisor: Rep., 158; no Democrat; Social-Democratic (Geo. Poulson), 169, elected by safe majority. Sixth ward—for alderman: Rep., 154; Dem., 74; Social-Dem., 111, defeated by small vote. For supervisor: Rep., 166, elected; Social-Dem., 108. Seventh ward—for alderman: Dem., 349, elected; Rep., 133; Social-Dem., 257. For supervisor: Dem., 344, elected; no Rep. candidate. Eighth ward—for alderman: Rep., 190, elected; no Dem.; Social-Dem., 128. For supervisor: Rep., 203, elected; no Dem. candidate; Social-Dem., 119.

Ninth ward—for alderman: Dem., 85; Rep., 142; Social-Dem. (W. J. Kosterman), 201, elected by good vote. For supervisor: Rep., 168; no Dem. candidate; Social-Democratic (Wm. Dittmar), 212, elected.

Tenth ward—for alderman: Dem. 155; Rep., elected, 159; Social-Dem., 147. For supervisor: Dem., 157; Rep., 158; Social-Dem., 146.

Eleventh ward—for alderman: Rep., 195, elected; no Dem.; Social-Dem., 187. For supervisor, no Dem. candidate; Rep., 203, elected; Social-Dem., 173.

It will be noticed that in four cases in which we elected our candidates, there were only two candidates, the Republicans and Democrats COMBINED AGAINST US, and still we beat them! And in the other two cases our victory was so decisive that we would almost have beaten them if they had combined.

THE ELECTION IN MILWAUKEE.

Ward elections were held in Milwaukee to fill two vacancies in the city council and county board, respectively. In the Seventeenth ward, our candidate was Comrade Edward H. Basenborg and in the Sixth ward Comrade Charles Grabowski.

Alderman, Seventeenth Ward.

Basenborg. Kidney. First 111 50 58 Second 105 112 88 Third 130 57 70 Fourth 37 54 30 Total 443 322 249

Supervisor, Sixth Ward.

Grabowski. Zeller. Dornuf. Bosky. First 118 91 27 Second 102 116 21 Third 127 116 21 Fourth 36 53 22 Fifth 32 50 24 Sixth 32 50 24

A PRETENDER AND POLITICIAN UNHORSED.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Election passed quietly and resulted in the defeat of Born, pseudo Socialist, for mayor. The vote was: Deickmann (Dem.), 1,400; Arpke (Rep.), 1,180; Born, 1,111.

THE VOTE AT OTHER POINTS.

St. Louis.—The Socialist ticket comes in with a vote of 6,500, a victory for a sane and progressive platform. Debs got 5,168 last Fall. We had a Public Ownership party fight, but it received but 2,000.

Chicago.—John Collins, Socialist candidate for mayor, received about 20,000 votes. The city was tremendously stirred up over a municipal ownership campaign, but in spite of these great odds we came out of the turmoil with flying colors. The vote we received was about what we figured on, and shows that we have a staunch following which cannot be shaken by immediate conflicts. The votes we lost will return under normal conditions. Last Fall Chicago gave Debs 46,000 and 36,000 for the other party candidates.

Green Bay, Wis., April 5.—Social-Democrats here had candidates in only three wards as it is an "off" year and only part of a municipal ticket is elected. In those three wards we got 129 votes, as compared with 93 in the same precincts one year ago.

Next spring we propose to nominate a full city ticket under the primary election law.

Local branch is in better shape than ever before and will do aggressive work from now on.

J. E. Harris.

Oswego, Kans., elected a Socialist mayor!

A. J. Buffington.

Whitewater, Wis., April 4, 8.30 P. M. (Special to Herald). Our candidate for mayor, Comrade Isaac Peterson, received 170 votes, which is nearly one-third of the entire vote of the city. Our vote for mayor two years ago was 72. Our candidate for assessor received 203 votes. Comrade B. K. Boen was elected constable in the 2nd ward, there being no other candidate.

At Hancock, Mich., the Socialists had a ticket in the field for the first time and polled about 9 per cent of the total vote. Comrade Louis Stralow, for justice, received 143. In the Fourth ward the Socialists ran ahead of the Citizens' ticket.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN.)

rades should only be permitted to vote whenever a Social-Democrat gets into the "secondary election." Yet we do not dream in Milwaukee of going as far in this respect as the German Social-Democratic party.

Milwaukee, and one or two other places in Wisconsin, are the only localities in this country where the Socialists have grown to be a real party. Since we are in the vanguard, we have, of course, to deal with facts and to overcome difficulties which do not exist elsewhere in America. We have problems to solve which have never come up for the consideration of the party in any other city. Now, we are not infallible. We are liable to make mistakes. But we are willing to discuss every step, and to take suggestions from every well informed Socialist. And if a mistake is shown to us, we will certainly try our very best not to repeat it. But we must be shown where we are wrong.

We no doubt know our territory, our material and our opponents better than outsiders can. And we have shown that we know how to handle every situation. And as to the theory and tactics of Socialism, we know at least as much as the theorists in Ohio.

So far, no wrong has been shown. I claim we did right. We have not violated any provision of the national or state constitution. And until the matter is fully discussed and an understanding reached—and until the constitutions are changed—I believe we would under the same circumstances repeat the same action. But as far as Milwaukee is concerned this condition is not liable to rise again, because the party here has grown to such dimensions that we must from now on have a ticket in the field at every election.

Yet we will not stand for any heresy-hunting on the part of any ill-willed or treacherous individuals, who want to make this small and unimportant affair a pretext to besmirch the reputation of a movement that is high above them, while some others even would like to make this a pretext to split up the party.

Fortunately, those ill-willed and treacherous individuals cannot do much harm.

The constitution adopted at the "Unity Convention" in Indianapolis (July 29, 1901) provides for State Autonomy, that is, for the right of every state, having a certain number of locals united in one central organization to conduct its own party affairs without any interference from the National Committee.

It reads as follows:

Article XII, Sec. 4. In states and territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party, the state or territorial organizations shall have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial affairs within such state or territory; their activity shall be confined to their respective organizations, and the National Committee and sub-committees or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective state or territorial organizations.

Now this provision which ought to be considered as a matter of course in any political party of a democratic or half-democratic Commonwealth is still in great disfavor with certain men, who want centralized government and much "rule," provided they are to be the rulers.

But such strict centralization has been tried in this country by several Socialist organizations before us, but has never succeeded. It naturally leads to sectarianism, bossism and splits.

This fact was recognized by the majority of the Unity Convention in Indianapolis, when the seceders from the S. L. P. united with the Social-Democratic party, and hence the constitution which was built upon the principles of State Autonomy.

But we still have, and I suppose always will have, a small number of pin-heads, schemers, self-seekers and leeches in the party, some of whom will now and then drift to the top. Such fellows want to "rule" at any price—and if they cannot rule, they want to ruin.

From certain quarters we now have violent attacks against State Autonomy. And the heresy supposed to have been committed in Wisconsin is made a pretext for an agitation to strike out State Autonomy from the constitution.

What does this mean? It means that certain people would like to re-instate DeLeonism, only with different men filling the high places in the hierarchy.

But if we are to have DeLeonism, we would prefer the real article. We would prefer DeLeon to Mally, because the former unquestionably has more brains, more knowledge and more experience than the latter.

And right here, we think it is the time to sound a note of warning. After five or six attempts the Socialists of the country seem to have succeeded in building up what is supposed to be the coming proletarian party of this country. After several attempts, we seemed to have found the form of organization with which it can be successful. Since the Unity Convention of 1901, our party has grown remarkably all over the country—in some places, no doubt, in spite of the doings of the National Headquarters.

Under the old centralized form of organization, we would surely have had one or two splits all over the country while Leon Greenbaum was secretary, and about half a dozen while Mally was in the national office, but State Autonomy made it impossible for these gentlemen to do much harm.

Now why should we abolish State Autonomy?

Besides, we consider the constitution adopted at the Unity Convention in Indianapolis in the nature of a contract agreed upon by the warring factions—at the time when "Bill" Mally, then a comparatively new member, played the part of a Judas to the Social-Democracy.

And we will stick to the contract and to the constitution adopted at the Unity Convention. And we furthermore know that State Autonomy has today thousands of adherents where it had hundreds in 1901.

And therefore, we will say to Mally that all attempts to abolish State Autonomy are useless. Even if they should be successful, that would simply mean a new national Social-Democratic party upon the basis of State Autonomy and the right of comrades organized into state organizations to manage their own affairs without any interference from Mally or any other meddler, traitor, or splitter from Ohio or from anywhere else.

But as to the case in Milwaukee, we are of course willing to debate the subject fully and dispassionately and act according to the best Socialist tactics and understanding.

And that is all.

Victor L. Berger.

The rich invest the country, the poor "infest" it!

Racine is a classical city of modern industrialism. It is the home of some very well known large industrial works, the J. I. Case Plow works, the Horlick baby food company, the International Harvester company, the Mitchell & Lewis wagon works, many iron foundries, trunk factories, machine shops and the like running up and down the scale of manufacture and even including Mr. Shoop's dope factory. Parry hit upon Racine as a typical modern factory city just suited to make a try of his Industrial Alliance scheme. The plan has not been a bowling success. The workers did not rush to join the alliance, although an Indiana preacher was brought there to beguile them into it. Instead they had sense enough to see that their interests required that they stand shoulder to shoulder like brothers, politically, industrially and any other old way. They have been persecuted by him. They have stood unshaken—and now they have dealt the enemy the hardest blow that could be struck and three aldermen and three supervisors go into the local councils to represent the workers' interests and the workers' party stands second in the voting. Political power on the part of the working class has a particular terror for the capitalists. If a power they cannot meet with court injunctions and galling laws. They well know the strength politically of the workers, if the workers get in the habit of using it! And they will resort to anything to dissuade the workers from making use of that collective power.

Racine is about the same size as Haverhill. The workers are in the majority and will rule the city in another year or so.

The Socialist movement encounters enemies as a matter of course. Capitalism's influence is strong. Anyone it can corrupt into opposing us, is so much gained in its fight to keep the workers from getting political.

WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LAW-MAKERS

What they are About and How they are Succeeding.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Senate—Jacob Rummel, Assembly—Edmund Berner, Frederick Brockhausen, W. J. Aldridge, A. Strehlow.
IN THE CITY COUNCIL, MILWAUKEE: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grants, Edward Schranz, Nicolas Petersen.
IN THE COUNTY BOARD, MILWAUKEE: Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Charles Jeske, Gustav Geerdts.

The street railway control of our legal practice of granting bay window privileges be discontinued by the city council last Monday and pushed ahead the bond issue for the Sixth street viaduct in the face of the fact that no actual agreement has been secured from the railway company as to its paying its share of the improvement. Ald. Koerner, a Rose street railway tool, insisted that the railway had promised to pay \$60,000 toward it (a ridiculously small share) and when it was pointed out that railroads had to be gotten down in black and white before their promises could be relied on, answered with a lot of inane chatter about the railroad officials being gentlemen and public spirited and virtuous citizens. He had enough tools to help him take the ordinance from the committee and send it on for engrossment and third reading, although it was only accomplished after he had loudly called on Ald. Klaeser and others to change their vote to afford the required majority. Of course it is well known that this move was not due to any real desire for the building of the viaduct, but was an effort to injure the chances of the municipal electric light bond measure.

The Social-Democratic aldermen voted against Ald. Mallory's resolution to raise no more salaries during 1905, when it was shown that the resolution would cover all city employees, down even to the bridge tenders. It was defeated. There is no question that many salaries have been raised that should not have been, but this does not show that no city employees are underpaid. A much wiser measure was that introduced some time ago by Ald. Seidel to investigate and adjust the various salaries paid city employees in conformity with the service rendered.

The anti-spitting ordinance was passed as amended, the Socialists being instrumental in getting the amendment through. They were in favor of the original measure except as to the heavy penalty it imposed. This was cut down to five days in jail, which is severe punishment enough for the effect sought to be had.

Ald. Welch introduced a resolution providing that hereafter the il-

TRIUMPHANT MUNICIPALISM.

Although the incidents of parliamentary politics quite overshadow the less thrilling affairs of municipal government, Socialists at least do not fail to recognize the high importance of the latter. Governments may come and go, and kings and presidents may be shot, but municipal life persists, like the movements of the earth, almost without deviation on its accustomed way. It is quite certain, too, that without the development of the local means of Socialism, no parliamentary ordinances would avail for the creation of a Socialist state.

Very welcome, therefore, is the splendid testimony alike to the growth and to the stability of municipal undertakings, which the enlarged number of the "Municipal Journal" of last week affords. Under the heading of "A Survey of the Municipal Position," the first batch is given of a series of articles on the problems of municipalization by experts. The articles should prove a fine stimulus to all who are urging forward community enterprise, and should be as a chastening rod to the philosophers, financiers and statisticians, who fulminate against municipal Socialism. The writer on the tramways shows that in every particular the public ownership and operation of tramways has been handsomely justified by results, except in a few places where private companies have scooped up the fat lines of traffic and left public authorities only the lean ones. In cheaper fares, quicker and more commodious traveling, better conditions of labor, not to speak of actual profit to the community, the civic control has proved triumphant. Unfortunately, even these advantages are in no small degree counterbalanced by the enormous additions to the land values which the landlords along the routes are able to appropriate. Had local authorities scheduled or even purchased tracts of land at the current prices before laying out their lines, many million pounds of community-created increment might have flowed into the public treasury. Dealing with the question of public indebtedness, the writer on that section of the subject easily demolishes the bogey of municipal bankruptcy, and shows that the public investments of the citizens are by far the safest and most advantageous of all outlays. He points out that every municipal-ity, by becoming its own banker, can not only get all the money it requires, but save a large expense in brokers' charges. There are other highly instructive articles on sewage, housing, education, and gas supply. Altogether the series forms a most valuable justification of the principles of municipal Socialism.—*The Labor Leader, London.*

Whereas, It appears that the managers of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company requires of its conductors that they sweep the cars when arriving at the end of the line, and

Whereas, It is of common occurrence that the sweeping of such cars is done while passengers are aboard such cars, and

Whereas, It is a scientifically established fact that the dust raised during the process of such sweeping is permeated with disease germs of all kinds, and is being breathed by and therefore detrimental to the health of the patronizing public, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the city attorney be and he is hereby requested to draft an ordinance to provide for the regulation of sanitary cleaning of public conveyances of all kinds operating within the limits of the city of Milwaukee.

Ald. Heath introduced a resolution for down town street closets, the same as are found in various European cities. The resolution provides for making a start by locating two in the vicinity of Grand avenue bridge.

The Milwaukee Sentinel's report of the meeting was filled with street car company venom. It said the Social-Democrats voted on the viaduct bonds "as Stiglbauer's marionettes," and that Ald. Melms "hurried out of the room to avoid the second roll call" on the same measure. As a matter of fact no one knows better than the Sentinel reporter how much love exists between Ald. Stiglbauer and the Social-Democrats, and as to Ald. Melms, he showed where he stood on the viaduct proposition as it is being recklessly rushed to a fiasco by the street car gang, by voting against such haste on the first ballot and would have voted the same way on the second ballot had the clerk's office not called him to the telephone. He did not know just when the second ballot was coming off, as the matter had been delayed to get the comptroller's signature and other business had been allowed to intervene. He will stand by the true interests of his constituents in spite of the gang, and will try to have the measure go through in a regular way, so that there will be no hitch in the disposal of the bonds when they are put on the market.

When the hearing on the police and fire pension bill was on before Assembly Committee on Cities at Madison last week, the committee finally went into executive session and the Milwaukee lobbyists had to retire. Then Assemblyman Thieme quietly let in Chiefs Janssen and Meminger and gave them an unlimited opportunity to harangue the committee!

Los Angeles, Cal.
 Comrade E. L. Osgood, 639 E. 25th street, will take subscriptions for the Social Democratic Herald.

NOTICE, Superior, Wis.—Subscriptions for the Herald will be taken by J. T. Kennedy, 1013 Winter street.

NOTICE, Watertown, N. Y.—W. J. Huff, 40 Lynde st., will take subscriptions for the Herald.

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY AND PROHIBITION

By Rev. A. M. STIRTON, (Formerly a Member of the Prohibition Party.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

The purchasing power which Prohibition proposes to confer upon the inebriate is now shared by the employees of the liquor traffic and by the laborers with whom the inebriate is unable to compete. A transference of purchasing power without any net increase in the same would never provide employment for additional laborers, least of all for the half million and more which Prohibition aims to displace.

The liquor traffic has the same economic functions that war has. Alike they are great destroyers of human life and property. Alike because of this they relieve the glut in the market due to the accumulation of surplus product and through lessening the stress of competition in the labor market raise the wages of the survivors. This is of course true under capitalism where everything moves by competition, the downfall of one being a necessary incident in the rise of another. But under Socialism with its abolition of competition and the wage system all this would be changed, and war, intemperance and every social evil would be a dead loss to society. And this is one reason why society under Socialism would tolerate none of them very long.

The argument from experience is called upon and it is asserted that Maine has successfully enforced a Prohibitory law, with the result that the wealth of the people has materially increased as shown by the fact that the per capita wealth of Maine is very much greater than that of states like Illinois whose natural resources are much greater. And it is argued that what Maine has done, other states and the whole Union might do as successfully. Let us observe (1) The major premise that Maine does enforce a prohibitory law may very seriously be questioned. (2) The liquor problem, as is well known, is always more difficult to solve in large cities, and least difficult in rural districts. There is not a large city in the state of Maine. Her three principal cities, Lewiston, Portland and Bangor, if condensed into one would not make a city one third as large as Detroit. The whole population of the state of Maine, rural and urban, scarcely exceeds 1/5 that of Greater New York.

(3) As to the wealth per capita of Maine and Illinois it is of the very nature of capitalism that where natural resources are richest the poverty of the people is greatest, for thither capitalism summons its armies of wage slaves.

(4) Even if Prohibition could be effected in one small corner that would not prove that it could be effected with equal facility throughout the Union. The liquor interests would not think it worth while to contend strenuously for the trade of a small state like Maine while they had an enormous open market elsewhere.

(5) The essential obstacle to Prohibition under capitalism, employment for the displaced and rescued would not be felt in state Prohibition on a small scale at all, seeing that a few hundred displaced tradesmen might easily find employment by going elsewhere, perhaps to continue their trade in alcoholic liquors. Not so with half a million men did Prohibition obtain over the whole country.

A curious "argument," worthy of a moment's notice, is that of Mr. Carroll in his acceptance of the Vice-Pres. nomination of the Prohibition party. In effect it is this. Consumption of liquors lowers the productivity of the laborer, hence his wages. Remove the liquor, the productivity, hence also the wages will be increased. A school-boy should reason better than this. The veriest tyro in economics should know that wages are not determined by the laborer's productivity, but by the cost of his subsistence. Competition tends to force all commodities on the market at about the cost of their production. But labor power is also a commodity and its cost of production is the laborer's subsistence. Which term includes not simply the bare necessities of life, but that with which the average laborer will be submissive.

Hence not productivity at all, but the average cost of subsistence determines the laborer's wage. And as to depriving him of his beverages, so far as his outlay is thus lessened so far will his wages fall.

A lady once said to the writer in indignation against the trade unions: "If they would spend less money for beer they wouldn't need to ask their bosses for so much wages." Well said and truly. They wouldn't need so much wages and the "bosses" would reap the economic benefit. For as the redoubtable Mr. Leiter declares: "Capital proposes to be just as free when it goes into the market to purchase labor as does the purchaser in any other kind of a market." This, too, for the men in employment now, without making any provision or allowance whatever for the half million men and more which Prohibition aims to displace.

Anyone can see that if increased production meant a general increase of wages this increase would follow the introduction of every labor-saving or product-increasing machine.

But does it? Not under capitalism. If ten men have employment today and tomorrow a machine is introduced whereby one man can produce as much as all ten formerly produced, does that mean that all ten would therefore receive an increase of pay? More probably it means that nine of them would lose their jobs.

Under Socialism, however, all this would be changed. The more the public created the more they would have. Every increase in the general productivity would be welcomed and every condition including intemperance which tended to decrease production, would find itself arrayed against the economic interests of society. An additional reason why the liquor traffic could not long survive the inauguration of Socialism.

The favorite economic contention of party Prohibitionists, however, is set forth at great length in the "Citizen" of Harriman, Sem. issue of Aug. 31, 1904.

This issue was extensively issued as a campaign document, and its argument deserves extended notice. It is this: Under Prohibition and the consequent reclamation of thousands from inebriety the standard of living would be so materially raised, that to supply these new and enlarged demands would set industry in motion and more than provide for the 500,000 men displaced by Prohibition. The fallacy in the foregoing is in the assumption that "demands" in themselves are of economic value, whether supported or not by purchasing power. Not that anyone seriously believes this, but men do not stop to think. If they did there would be more Socialists. "Demands," however insistent, have no economic value except as they are re-inforced by purchasing power.

For that matter we all have "demands" enough now. The writer has "demands" and plenty of them, and probably will have so long as he advocates the principles of Socialism. He can also "give men work" at any time, if that is all they require. But of what benefit to industry is this, seeing that he is so limited in his ability to pay?

Suppose, then, that Prohibition should increase the demands of the laboring public, these demands would only be of value for securing employment for the unemployed in proportion as they were re-inforced by the purchasing power of the laborers. But what determines their purchasing power? Their wages. And what determines their wages? The cost of subsistence modified in turn by the stress of competition in the labor market. The greater the cost of subsistence and the less the competition the better the wages, while the less the cost of subsistence and the greater the competition the less will be the wages.

But Prohibition proposes to lower the laborer's cost of subsistence by so much as he spends now in liquor, and to increase the competition in the labor market by an increase of 500,000 men.

Is it likely that in the face of such facts theoretic "demands" of laborers, with no increase in purchasing power, will suffice to find employment, and at once for an additional force of 500,000 laborers?

For this additional employment must also be found immediately eye Prohibition can be made effective. It must be found immediately because men cannot live for ten, five, or even one year on nothing, waiting for better times to appear. And the men engaged in the liquor traffic and those lines of industry which it necessitates like other laborers selling their labor power receive but little more than the cost of subsistence, and if dispossessed of present occupation stand in need of employment immediately.

The demands of unemployed workmen would be, of course, as futile in accelerating the circulation of money spoken of in former pages, as in furnishing employment for more laborers.

Let's use our brains. If we do we shall see that the liquor traffic is simply a labor problem, one phase of the problem of the unemployed, or which is the same thing, the man who fears he will be unemployed. We shall see that neither the laborer nor the general public have any determining voice in setting men at work, shortening hours, or fixing pay, and no way at present of making effective any desires they may have as touching these subjects.

Capitalism owns the jobs and always carries on industry with the lowest wages and fewest men possible.

We shall see that only three things are possible for the unemployed, Society must either kill them off as in the Middle Ages, suffer them to recruit the ranks of the predatory classes, or insure the constant opportunity for employment, as Socialism proposes.

We shall see something else. M. temperance friend, you have read these pages, henceforth one of three things you must do.

You must overthrow the arguments in the foregoing pages, join the Socialist party, or stand convicted of inactivity.

Heretofore you have been true to the light that was in you, voicing and voting your convictions like a man. But sincerity involves that we shall be true, not only to the light which we had yesterday, but to the light which we have today, and to that also which shall come to us tomorrow.

Can you overthrow the argument of the foregoing pages? Perhaps so. Its processes are not involved, neither is its argument sentimental, but mathematical. If there is an error in its logic anywhere it ought not to be difficult to show where that error is. But if the contents of these pages are made manifest to your conscience that they are true, will you join the Socialist party? We hope so. We believe in you. We trust that you will square your conduct by your convictions in the future as you have done in the past.

We look to all who have striven and toiled to make this world better to unite with us in this grand International Social-Democratic Party, moving forward for common possession of the means of producing the means of life, that every man may live unfettered and unfearing a truly human life.

"O Freedom, deepen thou a grave
 Where every king and every slave
 Shall drop in crown and chain
 Till only man remain."

Nor let us cease, nor shall we cease till the last saloon, the last sweat-shop, the last vestige of aristocracy or poverty or of aught that has betrayed, profaned and disinherited man shall vanish from the earth like a horrid dream and all stand free in the liberty where Truth makes free indeed.

THE END.



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OIL CLOTH

60c Linoleum at per yard.....48c
 70c Linoleum at per yard.....60c
 80c Linoleum at per yard.....70c
 \$1.25 Field Linoleum at per yard.....\$1.10
 \$1.45 Field Linoleum at per yard.....\$1.35
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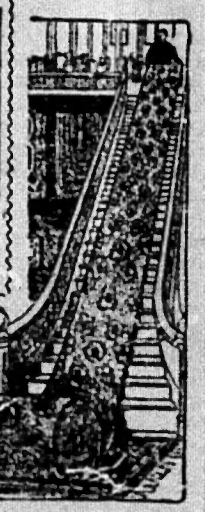
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SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

By JEAN LONGUET, in "La Revue."

The birth of the large industry has been accompanied with terrible sufferings for the Japanese proletariat, these being the result of an exploitation, which recalls by its severity the atrocities connected with the origin of British industry, which Marx has stigmatized in "Capital," or the atrocities which recent official enquiries have revealed in the cotton industry in the Southern States of the American Union. In a country where formerly "nearly everybody was poor and nobody rich," the greater part of the proletariat is reduced to a state of distress which leaves nothing to be envied by the worst London East-End slums, by the most wretched quarters of Roubaix, Glasgow, New York, Chicago, or Milwaukee.

The wages of Japanese workers, while they have progressed with the development of industry and the growing force of working-class organization, are none the less extremely wretched. It appears that the best paid workmen, for example, the locomotive engineers, never receive more than from sixty sen (a sen is the one-hundredth part of a yen, and is a farthing in English money) to one yen twenty sen daily.

The miners, whose conditions of labor are very hard, receive a maximum of 1 yen per day.

The "Heimin Shimbun" (People's Paper) gave in a recent number (Feb. 7) the following statistics of wages and of hours of labor in a certain number of industries:

Silk Spinners	30 sen for 11 hrs.
Silk Spinners	26 sen 11
Cotton Weavers	19 sen 11
Silk Weavers	21 sen 10
Woolen Weavers	20 sen 12
Dyers	23 sen 10
Ironmolders	23 sen 10
Glassmakers	15 sen 10
Wood Sawyers	20 sen 9
Watchmakers	23 sen 10
Soap Boilers	15 sen 10
Papermakers	20 sen 10
Shipwrights	19 sen 10

The length of the working day indicated by the "Heimin Shimbun" is considerably lower than that which is generally given. But it must be taken into account that this is no wise a maximum that can reach, in the cotton mills, for example, 17 consecutive hours. The wages, also, according to the Japanese paper, can be raised for the most skillful worker in that profession. These figures are, besides, inferior to those of M. Dumo-

lard, in his work "Le Japon politique économique et social." (These are, however, the wages of men, for in a previous number of the "Heimin Shimbun" the wages of women in cotton spinning are stated as not as 30, but only 20 sen. It is necessary to add that the wages of children are still lower; from 8 to 10 sen per day in the cotton mills.

The exploitation of the weavers is particularly cruel. Hired by worthless contracts, they are then kept by force in the factories, and in the event of escape the police do not hesitate to bring them back as "vagabonds and deserters." The "Labor World" cites the case, particularly odious, of three female workers who had escaped from the weaving mills of Baron Shibusawa and M. Mitsui. In addition to the lengthy working day, the ridiculous wage and the execrable food, these unfortunate girls declared that they had been violated by the foremen, who had entered the dormitories during the night. None the less, the girls were arrested and brought back by force to their work.

The "Labor World" also denounces the conditions of labor in the province of Saitama, where the authorities have decided to arrest the director of a factory of 30 workmen, and his mother, for acts of cruelty committed against their employees. The latter worked them from 4:30 a. m. to 9 and 10 p. m. The food was abominable. Nevertheless, every worker not doing a certain minimum amount of work was entirely deprived of her evening meal.

Being deprived of food was not judged sufficient, and, in certain cases these unfortunate young girls were stripped in mid-winter, cruelly flogged, and then exposed to the open air. Two prisoners of this industry had become blind owing to the lack of food and the bad hygienic conditions.

A large number tried to escape, four, who could not succeed in doing so, committed suicide, two of them throwing themselves into a river and the other two under a train. A child of fourteen years died of weakness.

One of the most important Tokyo journals, the "Jiji Shimpo" (The Times), the organ of the rich bourgeoisie, recognized the facts and denounced them, and the public emotion obliged the government to pursue the guilty ones.

Among the most crying abuses

must be placed the truck system, the workers being compelled to purchase from the employers' shops, the wages being settled at long intervals. Meanwhile the workers are entitled to buy on credit at these establishments everything costing at least 25 per cent. dearer. The absence of laws sufficiently protecting the workers against accidents makes itself severely felt, particularly in the mines. The conditions which prevail in the Kio-Sion mines are particularly trying. According to the company's rules the indemnity (maximum) due in case of death is only fifty yens (\$25). Frequently it reduces to two yens! Last year in the Mitsui mines, where ten thousand workers are employed, the number of killed was 800.

"These Kio-Sion mines, 2,000 feet deep," writes M. Katayama, "are thoroughly unhealthy, and no measures are taken to protect the health or even the existence of the workers. Men, women, and children of tender years work twelve hours a day. Mothers of families, with children two or three months old, can be seen. The unfortunate baby deprived of light, is breathing the foul and damp air of the mine twelve hours a day."

The conditions of labor are not more favorable in the workshops of the imperial armaments, particularly those in Tokio. The system (common also in the French State armaments) prevails of suddenly discharging hundreds of workers when production is slackened. Moreover, the government does not cease from introducing female and child labor; the "Heimin Shimbun" of January 31 informs us that in order to carry out important works for the war, 800 women from 14 to 45 years of age were hired at salaries ranging from 16 to 50 sen (eight cents to twenty-five) per day for a minimum of 10 hours' toil daily.

In addition, the right to strike, very precarious for the other Japanese workers, is entirely refused to the State employees. Several attempts at a strike during recent years, both in the Tokio arsenal and those of the province, were brutally suppressed. Of the 20,000 workers employed in the naval armaments of Kure, 5,000 struck at the beginning of last year. Martial law was proclaimed and the strikers punished as mutineers.

It is well known that Japan, in the proportion that as advanced in the course of Western civilization, has also adopted the political institutions of the west. While the Russian people are still under an autocratic, purely oriental system, the Empire of the Rising Sun possesses a semi-constitutional regime, not so liberal as that of England or of Belgium, but at least of a type analogous to that of Germany—superior even in certain respects, for the Mikado does not manifest the intolerable pretensions of William II., of incessantly interposing the weight of his authority in party struggles.

The Constitution, established in 1889, has created a Parliament composed of two Chambers of which the Chamber of Representatives is elected by the citizens of twenty-five years and upwards paying taxation to the extent of 15

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

The Danger of the Race.
Physical Culture Magazine. Dr. Gorton, in his "Ethics, Civic and Political," writes: "Three-fourths of the wealth of the United States has drifted into the hands of one-tenth of its people."
"Should the power of greed continue unchecked to control the laws of trade, the earth and everything of value therein will ultimately be in the hands of a small minority of individuals, now known as capitalists, a class by no means distinguished by meanness; while the majority of mankind will be reduced to dependence and beggary. The result is as inevitable under the present regime as the ebb and flow of the tides, the procession of the seasons or the law of gravity—the history of all nations and peoples prove."
"It is amazing to us that the thinkers and statesmen of the period do not see the perils which menace Christendom from this mal-condition of things and exercise wisdom and courage sufficient to devise and apply the remedy."
"We are vitally interested in this momentous question; not because of a desire to enter into Socialism. There are a number of magazines that are handling this subject better than we could if we would. We are interested in this question because physical culture to a man with an empty stomach and unable to buy the wholesome food through which only he is able to build up his body. It is said that the common people of England are deteriorating to physique and in health because of the half-starved condition under which they are forced to live. In New York today are 70,000 hungry school children. The food they do get does not go to nourish their strong bodies, but is rendered non-nutritive by the cramming method of study pursued in the schools. Hungry children cannot develop into the superbly built men and women that we are hoping to develop by means of physical culture. Thousands of other children are employed in the candy factories, sweatshops and mills of the country by the unfeeling employer—Greed. And these children, instead of becoming magnificent specimens of manhood and womanhood, will never be more than undeveloped, stunted pigmies in stature—dwarfs mentally, morally and physically. For these reasons we are vitally interested in bringing about better conditions among the people."

The Trail of the Book Trust.
R. G. Frackleton, in Pewanee (Wis.) Breeze: As the writer hereof has for very many years maintained a hand school book store in Milwaukee, and is no longer connected therewith, he has seen a little of the inner political and financial workings of the school book system in this state.

...mous book, "Progress and Poverty," was translated into Japanese.

To tell the truth, the conclusions drawn by the American writer from particular conditions prevailing in the Great Republic do not at all apply to Japan. Landed property, for from being composed of the immense farms of the Far West, was, on the contrary, extremely subdivided, although a tendency towards concentration in the hands of the large proprietors had already commenced to display itself. But, in reality, under this first form, the Socialist idea could not be implanted in the country, and the trace of it was soon nearly completely lost.

Translated by P. E. in "Edinburg Socialist."

books, were not used in Milwaukee, and the following year, the exigencies of the service, requiring its removal to La Crosse, all the Milwaukee books had to be discarded again.

From the Book Came:
LABOR CATECHISM OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. — The "Labor World" State. By Osborn Ward, author of "The Ancient Lowly." Cloth, 304 pp. Price \$1.25. Chicago: The Purly Publishing Co., McVickar Theater Bldg.

This was one of the late Osborn Ward's first economic works and first appeared in 1870. At that time it was a voice crying in the wilderness, indeed Mr. Ward, in his preface, makes the claim that Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," Gifford's "The Cooperative Commonwealth," Henry George in his "Progress and Poverty," and Dr. Ely, all got their more or less Socialist inspirations from this book, and he gives us a further interesting claim: That John Kelly, sachem of Tammany at the time the book appeared, was much impressed with its arguments for collectivism, and had a clear conception of those arguments, "for he promised the author's friends to exert his future influence in applying the principles 'in the book' as a policy of the city of New York, whereby much of the prevailing distress and crime might have been ended. But he was met by fierce opposition, defeated and soon afterwards brought down by death." Naturally this book has interest and value for the Socialist. Mr. Ward presented his Socialist ideas in the form of an extended colloquy between various questioners and himself and these questioners make up the usual range of opposition that the argumentative Socialist encounters. As an appendix to the book the various Socialist platforms of the day were presented, the International and the others. As we understand it the number of copies now offered are limited in number, and form the sole remaining remnant of the 20,000 copies which Mr. Ward in the several editions of the book managed to circulate.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett will speak as follows: Wheeling, W. Va., April 10-11-12 at Myer's Hall, 38th and Jacobs sts.; Bellaire, O., April 13 and 14; Martins Ferry, Ohio, April 15; McMechen, W. Va., April 17, 18 and 19. Geo. R. Kline, State Secy.

The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.

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Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social-Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.
Maily's new paper, the Toledo Socialist, is a good deal of a husky body. It tells its readers that at some later date it proposes to show what "an extreme view of state autonomy has wrought in Wisconsin." Come on, we're ready for you. But have a care lest you burn your fingers.

Comrade Chase, secretary of the party in New York State, adds the following to the Herald's exposure of J. Carlos Becker: "Having noticed that one J. Carlos Becker has come into rather unsavory prominence within the past few weeks, the state committee of the Social-Democratic party in New York State deems it its duty at this time to add its warning to those already given by others, so that the comrades everywhere may know what kind of a character this Becker is. Some months ago Becker showed up here in this state and made all kinds of professions of loyalty to the Social-Democratic party and requested that he be given the privilege of speaking for the party in this State. The State Committee did not deem itself justified in using Becker, but did, upon a request from Becker, notify some of the locals in the State that Becker was about to pass through the State and that they might, perhaps, desire to use him for a meeting. He finally turned up in Troy, and local Troy, in conjunction with locals Albany and Schenectady, engaged him as organizer in the vicinity of Troy and Albany. His work proved very unsatisfactory. He was drunk about all the time and committed all kinds of offenses of a low nature, and the comrades were obliged to discontinue his services. He left very suddenly, leaving unpaid bills behind him and a very bad reputation as well. It would have been well if these facts had been made public to the Socialists of the country at the time, but somehow the matter was overlooked. On looking up his record as an old-time member of the movement, it is found that he has always been a source of trouble wherever he has been tolerated. You may use such part of this as you may deem proper and in such manner as you may desire to warn all Socialists to have nothing to do with J. Carlos Becker."

The local quorum of the State Committee of Kansas "withdraws its sanction from the work of J. Carlos Becker and warns Socialists against him as a sower of dissension and a recently proved representative of the Socialist-Labor party."

S. P. Schniberg (Selig Schniberg), sometimes known as "Bush," who was expelled by the Socialist-Labor party of Pittsburgh, Pa., for dishonesty, is not, so far as information is at hand, a member of the Socialist party. Schniberg has been operating in Oklahoma Territory and Kansas, trying to disrupt the Socialist party while imposing upon the comrades as a party member. As a result of a trial and investigation of his methods the Kansas state committee has issued a warning against him.

NAT'L H'QUARTERS.—D. Burgess and Irene M. Smith, Tacoma, have been elected members of the National Committee by the State of Washington.

Ben Hanford, Brooklyn; John Spargo, Yonkers-on-Rudson; and Morris Hillquit, New York, are reported as national committeemen from New York.

By a referendum in Pennsylvania, Reading has been chosen the seat of the State Committee and Robert B. Ringler, Reading, a member of the National Committee, Comrade Ringler is temporarily acting as State secretary until the organization of the State Committee.

Comrade C. F. Foley, of Pottsville, Pa., is trying to bring State officials to time for using railroad passes in violation of the law. As usual, the corruption-denouncing, so-called radical papers ignore the issue.

No Democrats or Republicans appeared in the recent election in Waterloo, Iowa. Just capitalists under the name of "People's" and workmen "Socialist." People's candidate for mayor received 1,998 and Socialists 820 votes. Socialists cast for Debs in November 419 votes.

Dates for the German organizer, Robert Baitel, for the coming week are as follows: April 16, Dayton, Ohio; 17th, Bellefontaine; 18th and 19th, Toledo; 20th, Cleveland; 21st, a Canton.

J. MARION BARNES,
National Secretary.

Debs has been having some tremendous meetings out in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. At Durant, which has a population of about six thousand, fully twenty-five hundred packed the tabernacle to hear him and listened for full two hours with keenest enthusiasm.

Notice, Philadelphia.
Everybody wishing to subscribe for the "Social-Democratic Herald" drop a postal to Joe P. Nick, 317 N. 4th st., and will receive prompt attention.

The Vanguard, an up-to-date Socialist monthly, 50 cents a year.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND.
The organ of the Women Socialists of Germany, Gleichheit, now has a circulation of 18,000.

In Wurttemberg the Socialist trade unionists have given it out flat that they will resist hereafter the practice of certain clericals to make use of funeral services over the remains of Socialists whose families have called on them to officiate, to run down Socialism and Socialists.

The following pen portrait of Jaures, the Socialist leader of France, is taken from the dispatches: "Jaures before he speaks and Jaures in the tribune of the chamber or upon the platform are two different men. In silence he is squat, uncouth and ill dressed; when he begins to speak the golden eloquence soon dispels the rough exterior from our imagination. We forget the absurd-looking figure in the short and greasy frock coat, from which a button usually is missing in a prominent position, the wrinkled trousers, ugly boots and the half-buttoned waistcoat; we do not take the slightest notice of his general appearance of unkemptness, for Jaures when he speaks has the great power which thrills each single item in an audience of thousands and compels the moment's silence at the end before the cheering bursts."

"He was born at Albi (the glass-workers' country), in Auvergne, and his delight is now to get away from Paris and spend a few days there among the dusty, tree-bordered streets of his small native town. When a mere schoolboy he was fond of making speeches, and a friend and contemporary of his at school has told me how the awkward-looking lad, whose clothes would never fit him even then, once had the saunterers upon the Place d'Albi mute and entranced for two long hours while he discoursed to them about the rights of man. On the occasion of this first public speech of his Jaures was thirteen, and he was severely thrashed when he got home for being late to supper."

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.
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What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

All communications intended for the national party and headquarters should be addressed, hereafter, to J. MAHLON BARNES, NATIONAL SECRETARY, 269 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

It is a mistake which the newly converted Socialist often makes of supposing that Social-Democracy is a diluted form of DeLeonism, mistaking the fanaticism of the latter and its utopian Socialism-at-once-sweep preachment as the most radical and scientific Socialism. On the contrary it is the most radical of foolishness and impossibility. Social-Democracy is not a dilution, but the regular thing, the American expression of the international Social-Democratic movement. The DeLeonites are not regular and they cut themselves away from the Socialism of the international movement and of Marx when they dropped their so-called immediate demands. Now every Socialist party must have a platform of principles, and having principles there must be immediate demands growing out of the practical work of fighting politically for those principles. You will find "immediate demands" in the Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels, in all the early platforms that the early scientific Socialists, including Liebknecht, Bebel and the rest, have had anything to do with, and in all the platforms of the international movement since, with the exception of the DeLeon output and the local platforms that certain smarties new to the movement have been able to tamper with, with DeLeon as their prophet. And we may well restate the old saying: Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar, into the modern adaptation: Scratch an Impossibilist and you will find an Anarchist.

In the early days of the capitalist system the private ownership of the tools of production made secure the product to the producer. But times have changed. The industrial evolution has been at work. The tools have developed into gigantic machines and gigantic industrial forces which only the rich can own or control. A small capitalist class owns them and the workers, forced to work with the machines which they cannot own, must content themselves with such a wage as the labor market provides. Since the control of production has gotten away from the workers they must accept such terms as the capitalists lay down, or starve. And the development of labor displacing machinery has more and more operated to deprive many luckless men of the chance to work and put them into a life and death competition with the men who have work, with the inevitable result that wages stay well down round the mere subsistence point—that is, down to the point at which a modern worker can live and rear a family of new workers for the labor market. The worker who sees this and understands where it strikes him, sees that his political interests are bound up in the interests of his class, and joins with the movement of his class politically to work for the overthrow of the capitalist wage system and the collective ownership of the machinery of production, in order that all who work may have the wealth they produce.

State Secretary Cramton of Colorado is arranging a lecture course for Father Hagerty in that state, according to an announcement which he has sent out. As Hagerty, since the notice was sent out, has disclosed his true attitude, we take it that Comrade Cramton will desist from his plan of getting him to lecture. And, by the bye, we notice that Comrade Cramton warns the members in his state to beware of ex-members of the party who are trying to arrange lecture dates. But how about Hagerty? Is he a party member? If he is, his ribald black-guarding of the party at San Francisco puts him in a peculiar light.

Comrade Simons' announcement that DeLeon is not one of the big toads in the new anti-A. F. of L.

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

The Doings of Chase, et al.
Editor Herald: I have just read Comrade Chase's "reply" in your issue of March 11.
Most of his letter falls flat because he fails to see the difference between serving one state in two or more capacities and serving two states. As to the abuse of Berger, we all know the spring whence that drowls! There are, however, twenty-eight lines mixed up in that tirade where he gets down to business. Here they are:
"Let us see just what the facts are in the case. I was elected National Committeeman in Massachusetts to serve one year, or until my successor was elected. During my term I was engaged to work in New York state as organizer and state secretary. I continued to vote upon matters submitted to the National Committee, as a hold-over, as it were, until my successor was elected. My successor was not elected until some time in January last. When leaving Massachusetts I told those in charge of affairs that I would continue to serve until they elected some one in my place. This arrangement must have been satisfactory to the Massachusetts State Committee, otherwise they would have proceeded to elect another man."
"When I accepted a nomination in New York state I sent in my resignation as committeeman for Massachusetts, and suggested that my successor be elected at once. I was informed by the secretary of the Massachusetts State Committee that an election has just been held and that Comrade Gibbs had been elected in my place."
Then he adds: "These are the facts."

TOLSTOY NOT AN INFORMED PHILOSOPHER.

Some day we may have a few words to say about the ridiculous importance which some attach to the opinions of successful novelists of the third or fourth rank on subjects they know little or nothing about. But for the moment we may leave much self-exposing know-all to go with their nonsensical posturings. Tolstoy is a man of a very different calibre. His "Anna Karenina" and his "Resurrection," if not quite works of genius, are at any rate very far in advance of anything which we English have produced of late years. On the strength of these and other works of high merit he now puts himself forward as a sociologist and an economist. It is as if a chemist, without any study of the subject, were suddenly to claim authority as an astronomer. The twaddle he writes is inconceivable. Never having taken the slightest trouble to master the scientific and historic basis of Socialism, his denunciations are as absurd as they are furious. It is quite sad to see a man of great ability, if not of genius, make a fool of himself in economics and sociology as Tolstoy is doing. But not content with this pamphleteering mania on Socialism he now tells us there is not and cannot be a revolution in Russia because the peasants are ignorant and poverty-stricken. Are they more ignorant and poverty-stricken than were the French peasants of 1776 described for us in the reports of Arthur Young? Not a bit of it. And Russia with railroads, telegraphs, telephones, factories, workshops, huge mining companies, etc., is at an infinitely higher stage of economic development than France of 1789. Tolstoy had better stick to his novels. The revolution is going on anyhow.—Justice, Lon-

AS TO PARTY MATTERS

As the spirit of heresy hunting seems to have reared its hideous head in the party, we publish herewith in full Comrade Victor L. Berger's reply sent to the National Committee in answer to the "charges" launched out of malice by S. L. P. Trautmann, of Ohio, and also translations of the editorials in Comrade Berger's paper, *Warheit*, bearing on the Milwaukee judicial elections, and referred to by Trautmann. Between the thinly varnished Populists, who hide their populism under a veneer of phrases on the one hand and the impossibilists on the other, true Social-Democracy is having a trying time of it just now. Queerly enough, the two extremes work together to obstruct it. There will always be a need of a Social-Democratic party in this country as part of the time-honored international Social-Democratic movement, and the party will be kept up on those lines. The answer and translations follow:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Comrades: National Committeeman Trautmann, of Ohio, has submitted to you the following:
"The National Committee calls upon the State Executive Board of Wisconsin to proceed at once with an investigation as to whether a collusion, or secret or open understanding, exists in the organization, or a member or members thereof, and representatives of capitalistic parties, to the extent required by adopted rules of the Socialist party."
The boom of Comrade Wentworth was about the most shameless and unbecomingly like affair that has yet happened in Massachusetts, and that is saying something. But it fell flat, and it deserved. Wentworth certainly writes excellent articles, but as a state secretary and organizer he has no qualifications. His boom for state secretary was a great surprise to most of us. And the rank and file still holds away in Massachusetts, and if left alone they will bring Massachusetts slowly but surely back where she would still be but for a few disturbers—in the van of the fight.

When one must spend his time fighting corruption and bossism inside the party, it not only takes the time he ought to spend fighting capitalism, but it is very disheartening. And, moreover, we who are preaching pure democracy should practice it in our movement, else we deserve to lose respect. And we must not only practice democracy but we must frown down any elements which threaten it.
Until Comrade Chase realizes the difference between reasonable and fair opposition to the will of the majority on the one hand and on the other arbitrary thwarting that will, he is a dangerous man to have in office. And he should learn that the only way to forward the candidacy of any comrade for party office is in the open and by methods that will bear the light of day. I have nothing personal against Chase, but so long as he tries to work schemes of others, regardless of the effect on the movement, he may count me as a man on his track.

WILLIAM E. DIXON.
P. S. Berger didn't write this.
[Nor did he write the criticism which Comrade Chase replied to.—Editor Herald.]

Social-Democratic Herald: Since last June I have been a reader of your paper and from now on I will be with you till the last. High prices, low wages, sickness, poverty is making it hard to pull myself and family along. Am a sober, steady, all-around house, sign and carriage painter, paperhanger and decorator. Do first class work at anything. Wish I was in Milwaukee to help you vote in the next may election. Our only salvation is through God and the Social-Democratic party. Success.
(Withhold my name.)
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. Wislow, Minnesota.—The next convention of the Party crowd will be held at Atlanta, Ga., May 16. We have not criticised the faith of the Catholic church, but policy of doing service for the capitalists.
W. W. C. Chicago.—Yes, that was the same Labor Fakir Kennedy of Omaha who is now being shown up in the Typographical Journal. He is part of a breed of crooks who will have to be exterminated before the Labor movement can hold up its head as it should.

For a short time only, every purchaser of five Social-Democratic Herald subscription cards, at \$2.00 cash with order, will be given in addition one copy each of the following named pamphlets:

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- ATTENTION, MINNEAPOLIS.
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Trautmann is simply bitter because I refused to endorse his plan of splitting up the national trades union movement. After trying to split the economic movement of the working class Trautmann would like also to split up the political movement of the working class.
Trautmann proudly admits that he has "developed" the De Leon standpoint to the standpoint of the old Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, which was the nurse of the Socialist movement for several years. What business has Trautmann in our party?
And can you not see clearly the motive of this so-called charge?
Comrades, if you have the movement of the American Proletariat at heart, act calmly and deliberately and put the Trautmanns where they belong.
And now permit me to thank you, one and all, most heartily for the kind consideration you have shown me, one of the oldest comrades in the movement, by granting me a hearing before voting your vote on this question. Yours fraternally,
VICTOR L. BERGER,
National Committeeman for Wisconsin.

EXHIBIT NO. 1.—EDITORIAL, MARCH 18, 1905.

Since the referendum of our party in Milwaukee (by a majority of four to one) has decided that we are to put up no ticket for the judicial election this spring, and we are not to participate in it as a party, the judicial election has for us a very slight interest.

To be more exact, we are really interested in but a SINGLE PERSON, and that in a NEGATIVE WAY. Social Democrats of Milwaukee ought to vote for only one position. They ought to vote AGAINST the present probate judge (County Court), Judge Paul D. Carpenter, who considered it necessary to deliver agitation speeches against Socialists and Socialism in Catholic schools, and particularly to the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Furthermore, this judge has during his whole term committed only one child to a public institution, and that occurred recently, since he became a candidate for reelection. All other children who came into institutions and especially to Catholic institutions, we hold that no judge has the right to act in that way—no probate judge before Carpenter ever tried to do the like, no other judge is doing the like now. Judge Carpenter's action stands especially in diametrical opposition to the demands of the Socialists of all countries, for we hold that church and state must be kept strictly apart. If parents or guardians desire to bring their children under the charge of Catholic or similar institutions, they can attend to that themselves; that is their private matter. According to our standard, the judge has no right to act as an agent for religious denominations.

EXHIBIT III.—EDITORIAL MARCH 18, 1905.

We must repeat again and again that we have only a negative interest in the election of judges this spring, since the membership has by referendum vote decided not to nominate candidates. But because Judge Paul D. Carpenter is representing the Roman Catholic clergy in this fight, and because the Roman Catholic clergy has thrown down the gauntlet in Milwaukee to the Socialists and the organized workers, individually we will have a word to say in this election, at least as far as Judge Carpenter is concerned.

Sherman Strape, Elmwood Place, O., takes subscriptions to the Herald.

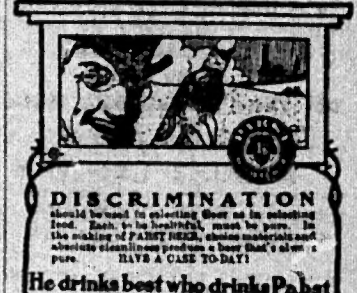
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MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC NOTES.

Now for one good hard pull for our United Singing Society Concert, which has been arranged for on this occasion at the West Side Turner Hall, Sunday afternoon and evening, April 30. These singing societies under the banner of the Social-Democratic party certainly ought to receive the support of every Socialist in the city of Milwaukee. They have been doing excellent work for the party in the past, and therefore let us all lend a helping hand to the Socialist Maennerchor, South Side Aurora and West Side Vorwaerts. Let the Socialists turn out in a body and make money on the occasion.

The Nineteenth Ward Branch, Social-Democratic party, will hold an open propaganda meeting at Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue, Wednesday evening, April 12. A good speaker will be on hand to address those present on "The Necessity of a Socialist Form of Government."

The Bohemian Comrades have arranged a May Day celebration for Sunday, April 30, at Cihara's 1311 12th Fond du Lac Avenue. The affair will consist of speeches, recitations, music, etc.

Comrade W. M. handed in fifty cents on the Organization Fund, and added: "I am doing this on the Q. T." I wonder what he means?

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Let us forget, we say to you, yet, don't forget the North Greenfield comrades' May ball at Newman's Hall, Fourteenth and Mitchell streets, Saturday, May 12.

Labor and capital would get along very well together if it were not for the capitalist—Free Lance.

There is hope that things will move along nicely in the Fourth ward hereafter.

If a frog fell down a well a million feet deep and every day climbed up three feet and slid back two, he would get out of that well quicker than the trades unions will get a national eight-hour law by sending their employers to Congress.

Now, let us get together, comrades, and work out plans for a rousing spring campaign for 1906.

The Chicago American says that John W. Gates is a criminal for cornering the May wheat, and thinks he should be indicted. But it is all support and does all in its power to perpetuate the system which produces and makes the power of such men as Gates and Armour possible.

The Eleventh Ward branch placed another order for books to aid their library this week.

The four women's Socialist clubs are now getting along nicely. If the comrades will send their duty in aiding the clubs with new members things will turn in their favor in the near future.

The East Side and South Side Women's Clubs held prize parties last week on Thursday and Friday respectively.

How about making a call at headquarters and listing your name as a shop worker, comrade?

We must organize every county in the state during the next year. Will you help in this splendid work?

There was a smile on the face of Comrade Starke when he entered headquarters the other day, and the office force realized at once that there was something doing. After a few moments of conversation he slipped in \$4.75 on the workers' punch card. This is the largest amount handed over at one lick. After loading himself to the brim with more ammunition he left, with the understanding that he would repeat the next, even if the office force has to secure a new balling.

The Twenty-first Ward Social Democratic branch held a very successful entertainment at the Humboldt Turn Hall last Sunday afternoon. One of the features was the novel way in which the North Side Women's Club was getting signatures on two large pillows in the shape of a spider web. The boys certainly had a hammer of a gathering and realized a snug sum of money to carry on propaganda work.

The Sixth and Seventeenth wards have made a good showing of themselves considering the conditions of the campaign, which existed in two wards only.

COMRADE WIEDENHOFF SENDS IN \$2.00 ON THE SHOP WORKERS' CARD. HOW IS THIS FOR A STARTER?

The Second ward will hold an open mass meeting at P. Wegart's Hall, 208 Fourth street, next Friday evening. Write us what your local is doing so we can tell the rest about it.

E. T. MELMS.

MEETINGS FOR NEXT WEEK.

Monday, April 9th. 1st Ward: 662 Market Street. City Central Committee: Liederstafel Hall.

Tuesday, April 10th. 21st Ward: Wegner's Hall, cor. Haf-fum and Chambers st. 2nd, Milwaukee: 641 Fellows Hall, So. Milwaukee. Cudahy Branch: A. Gardner's Residence, Cudahy, Wis.

Tuesday, April 10th, 2 P. M. South Side Women's Club: M. Jaack's Hall, 6th and Greenfield aves.

Wednesday Eve., April 11th. 19th Ward Branch, Open Meeting: Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon ave. Good speakers. Everybody welcome.

Thursday Eve., 8 P. M. 7th Ward: Rooms 414-416 Germania Bldg.

25th Ward: Hoeft's Hall, 961 Kin-nickinnick ave.

17th Ward: Old Fellows Hall, cor. Kin-nickinnick and Potter aves.

16th Ward: 38 22nd street.

Thursday, April 13th, 2 P. M. West Side Women's Club: N. Peter-son's Hall, 2714 North ave.

Friday, April 14th, 8 P. M. 2nd Ward: Mass Meeting, Fred. Wein-gart's Hall, 208 4th st. Good speakers in English and German. All are invited.

5th Ward: F. Locke's Hall, 327 Sher-man st.

8th Ward: Mann's Hall, cor. 4th and Mineral st. Open meeting. Good speakers. Everybody invited.

Friday, April 14th, 8 P. M. 10th Ward: Wisconsin Hall, 12th and Lee sts.

11th Ward: Hulgrin's Hall, 9th and Orchard st.

18th Ward: 490 Cramer st.

23rd Ward: Hussmeister's Hall, 13th and Washington st.

Saturday Eve., April 15th. 12th Ward Polish Branch: R. Buech's Hall, 965 Lincoln ave.

CINCH PARTY OF THE WEST SIDE SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CLUB.

In view of the grand success with which the first cinch party of the West Side Women's Club met, the club has been induced to give a second party. This cinch party, which is to surpass the success of the first, is to take place in N. Petersen's Hall, 2714 North ave., on Wednesday afternoon, the 12th of April. Coffee and cake will be served, and participants who have paid the small admission fee of fifteen cents, is entitled to the refreshments. Six valuable prizes will also be distributed.

DIRECTORY OF MILWAUKEE UNIONS.

Secretaries of unions are urged to help us keep the following directory corrected up to date. Send to: Correspondence, P. O. Box 151, State st., Milwaukee, Wis., as soon as any change is made.

American Brotherhood of Cement Workers. No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 318 State st. W. H. Thompson, Pres., 308 Walnut st.

Architects Union. No. 23—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 318 State st. Rich. Strasse, Secy., 312 Lloyd st.

Bakers Union. No. 12—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 521 Chestnut st. Chas. Interni, Secy., 218 State st.

Barbers Union. No. 10—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 216 Grand ave. H. Bock, Secy., c/o St. Charles Hotel Barbershop, Baraboo, Wis. No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 318 State st. F. J. Haner, Secy., 557 Windlake ave.

Beer Malters Union. No. 213—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at 318 State st. Wm. Hamann, Secy., 331 Chestnut st.

Blacksmiths Union. No. 10025—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 318 State st. Wm. Hamann, Secy., 331 Chestnut st.

Blacksmiths Union. No. 10025—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 318 State st. Wm. Hamann, Secy., 331 Chestnut st.

Book Binders Union. No. 40—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at National ave. and Read st. Jas. Howard, Secy., 418 14th ave.

Broom Makers Union. No. 301—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Harmonie Hall, 1st ave. and Mineral st. George Boller, Secy., 107—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Greenfield and 9th aves. Frank Greenwood, Secy., 617 Mar-son st.

Bolter Makers and Iron Shod Builders Union. No. 302—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 318 State st. John E. Haug, Secy., 2806 Melnocke ave.

Book Binders Union. No. 40—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at National ave. and Read st. Jas. Howard, Secy., 418 14th ave.

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What is Social-Democracy?

"Whereas industry is at present carried on by private capitalists served by wage labor, it must be in the future conducted by associated or cooperative workmen jointly owning the means of production."—Prof. Kirkup.

"Our aim... is to obtain for the whole community complete ownership and control of the means of production and distribution and transportation. We seek to put an end to the wage system, to sweep away all distinctions of class and to inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth."

"Socialism is that contemplated system of industrial society which proposes the abolition of private property in the great material instruments of production, and the substitution thereof of collective property; and advocates the collective management of production, together with the distribution of social income by society, and private property in the larger proportion of this social income."—Prof. Ely.

State Secretary's Report for the Month of March, 1905.

Balance on hand March 1.....\$15.32
Dues received:
1 of Eau Claire.....\$1.20
4 of Milwaukee.....10.20
9 of Sheboygan.....5.00
2 of Eau Claire.....1.20
1 of Sheboygan Falls.....4.50
1 of Two Rivers.....3.00
1 of Kiel.....7.50
1 of Monticello......00
6 of Eau Claire......30
2 of Eau Claire.....2.50
1 of Canby.....4.10
1 of Milwaukee.....4.50
1 of Green Bay.....4.50
7 of Millard.....1.80
1 of Chilton.....3.40
10 of Milwaukee.....17.40
26 of Milwaukee.....6.20
1 of Eau Claire.....1.50
15 of Milwaukee.....6.00
1 of Bayville.....2.70

Organization Fund.....30.80
Campaign Fund.....3.80
Levies.....2.35
Buttons.....2.00
From Literary Agency.....10.00
Error in receipt......40

Total receipts.....\$163.57
Paid J. Heichert.....124.81
Balance on hand.....8.76

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE SUBSCRIBERS.

From on and after Jan. 15, 1905, no subscription in Milwaukee will be discontinued upon expiration except by specific order from the subscriber. Notices of expiration will be sent out as usual, and if remittance for renewal reaches us within one week from the date the subscription expires the price remains 50 cents per year. Should, however, we fail to receive notice to discontinue or renewal remittance within one week from the date of expiration, the subscription price in the city of Milwaukee will be 75 cents per year, to cover cost of re-printing and keeping accounts. The above applies only to the city of Milwaukee from and after Jan. 15th, 1905.

If you mention the fact to a merchant that you saw his ad. in the Social-Democratic Herald, he will be pleased.

Send for five yearly Social-Democratic Herald subscription cards. Pay us when you have them.

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD.

The State Executive Board met April 2nd with all resident members present except H. Tuttle. Charters were granted to Sheboygan Falls, Millard and Boyceville. It was voted to appropriate \$10.00 to assist Branch 1 of Superior, if necessary, in procuring legal advice upon getting their tickets on the ballot. A communication in regard to admitting to membership Socialists who wish to keep their names unknown was read and laid over to the next meeting. Bills were granted to Cream City Post Office, Company for \$65.00, to J. Hunger for printing \$123.00, and to State Secretary for postage \$44.54.

E. H. Thomas, State Secy.

Send the vignette to your friend for a year—50 cents.

TRUE QUALITY

The kind that can run on its own merits and win approval.

BLATZ WIENER BEER

All quality claims for more than a half century backed by public opinion. Always the same Good Old Blatz. Blatz Malt-Vivian (Non-Intox.) Tonic. Val. Blatz Brew. Co. MILWAUKEE. TEL. 2400 MAIN.

USE GALLASCH

Pure Vinegar, Mustard, Pickles and Catsup AT ALL GROCERS.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

1027 Wisconsin St., MILWAUKEE, WIS. COURSES: Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Mathematics, Manual Training. Summer Term begins April 26.

J. FELLE P. STREHLOW

FELLE & STREHLOW

DEALERS IN Hardware, Stoves and Ranges, Tin and Furnace Work a Specialty. 957 HOWELL AVENUE. Next to Schuetz's Clothing Store. Telephone South 606 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

H. F. STEINERT, PHARMACIST

1111 Tappan Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS. I am handling a Full Line of Flower and Garden Seeds.

DR. B. P. CHURCHILL

Practice limited to the EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, Fitting Glasses a Specialty. PHONE 5813 BLACK. Office: 416-417 GERMANIA BLDG. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BUY YOUR UNION-MADE SHOES

OTTO J. LANGEN, DEALER IN UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR. 1717 Fond du Lac Ave., MILWAUKEE. Watch for our Spring Opening.

MINERAL WATERS.

405 Chestnut Street, MILWAUKEE.

DR. A. N. BAER, General Practitioner.

Specialist: Internal and Joint Diseases with physiological healing methods. 17 & 18 HATHAWAY BLDG. 108 MASON STREET.

Just L. SACHS, The Jeweler

That's all 418 National Avenue.

Smoke NIGHT HAWK

"GOLD MILE" 100 CIGARS—10c KOCH CIGAR CO., 596 6th Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE AMERICAN DAIRY

Bottled Milk a Specialty. Orders Promptly Delivered. 1533 Vliet St., (Branch 12th and Vliet St.) MILWAUKEE, WIS.

...DRINK...



The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous. The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthful. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

S. J. Pearlman, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS, RECOVERING & REPAIRING. 630 Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS. Drop a Postal and I will call.

W. C. LUEBKE COAL CO.

WOOD, COAL & COKE. Phone So. 123 657 Clinton St.

Why Not Have Your UNION SUIT

MADE AT E. LANG, Gents' Tailoring 403 Third Street.

Let COMRADE MIES Be Your Tailor

THE ONLY UNION TAILOR SHOP IN BAY VIEW... 784 Kinnickinnick Ave., at the Bridge, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JACOB HUNGER...PRINTER...

602 Chesnut Street, Cor. Sixth St. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. Phone 9111 White. COMMERCIAL PRINTING

AND. BUEHLER PRINTING CO. PRINTERS

614-616 East Water St. Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone White 5051.

EASTER BARGAINS

In Watches, Clocks, and Cuckoo Clocks, Diamonds, Rings, Chains, Jewelry, etc. at Lowest Prices. VAHL & CO., 619-3rd St., near Sherman—619

A.W. STREHLOW

(Member 20th Ward Branch S. D. P.) Plain and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Calcimining, Staining and Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc., Etc. 1265 HOPKINS AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Fluff Rugs & Carpet Works

Rugs made from Old Carpets to any width from one-half to four yards, at 75 cents per square yard. A. UHER, 1124 Walnut Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Bicycles

Now is the time to think about your bicycle. We have a full line of bicycles, tires and accessories at our store. Bicycles made to order at \$17.00 up. All work guaranteed to be first class. KOEPPEN & CO., MACHINE AND BICYCLE SHOP, 423 Chestnut St., Milwaukee.

DR. A. N. BAER, General Practitioner.

Specialist: Internal and Joint Diseases with physiological healing methods. 17 & 18 HATHAWAY BLDG. 108 MASON STREET.

Just L. SACHS, The Jeweler

That's all 418 National Avenue.

Smoke NIGHT HAWK

"GOLD MILE" 100 CIGARS—10c KOCH CIGAR CO., 596 6th Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE AMERICAN DAIRY

Bottled Milk a Specialty. Orders Promptly Delivered. 1533 Vliet St., (Branch 12th and Vliet St.) MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DID YOU EVER STOP TO CONSIDER

the advantages of trading here and the disadvantages of trading down town? Here are our reasons why you should trade here:

First.—Our store is large enough to carry a stock so complete as to satisfy the most fastidious. Second.—Being out of the high-rent district, our running expenses are very low; consequently, we can afford to ask smaller profits than any of the high-rent district stores down town. Third.—You should patronize advertisers who show their friendship by contributing toward the support of your paper.

And do not forget that we can save you money, besides your time and car fares. To further demonstrate the money-saving powers of this store, we call your attention to the following specials:

One case fast color Blue Prints, regular 6c value, per card..... 3 1/2c This week we offer unbleached Muslin, the yard at..... 2 1/2c Apron Overalls, heavy blue denim, well made,..... 39c

BITKERS THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY. COR. FOND DU LAC 18th & LLOYD STS. Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back

New Store---New Goods We are now thoroughly established in our new store, National Avenue, cor. First Avenue, with a complete line of new and popular merchandise. We want you to call early and see the many handsome styles and patterns we are showing in MEN'S AND BOYS' SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS. There's a decided advantage in buying early—you have a complete showing to select from—you get first pick from the best styles—and you have a full season's wear of your new suit or top coat. If you are not prepared to buy now, step in and select what you want—we'll gladly lay it aside for you. Or if you just want to examine the superior values and proper styles for spring, we'll be only too pleased to show them—we are always pleased to show our goods. Priced at \$6 and up to \$25

Children's Suits and Top Coats for Spring This is a new department with us, but we have already created a great demand for our neat and nobby styles of children's clothing. Besides the remarkably low prices at which they are sold create interest whenever we have the opportunity of showing them. Children like to look stylish and want neat, dresy clothes. The kind we sell will stand hard wear. Sold in the following styles: Buster Browns, Norfolk, Juniors, Russian Houses, Double Breasteds, etc. Priced at \$2.00 and up to \$6.00 We are now showing a full line of Children's Hats and Caps for Spring.

Hats for Men and Boys "Fresh and Bonnie as Spring Itself" You will find in our stock of hats all the latest shapes and colorings, combined with quality and style. Lauer's \$2.00 Gents, \$3.50 Giant, \$3.00 Small and \$3.50 Special are certainly worthy of your inspection, while our \$2.00 and \$1.50 line are as good as most hats sold at double the price. TOGGERY FOR EASTER Our neckwear, shirt and hosiery departments are chock full of Easter Novelties. Each department bristles with bright, snappy merchandise. Shirts are priced at 50 cents and up. Neckwear at 25 cents and up. Hosiery at 10 cents and up. Your kind inspection is solicited.

NOTICE Our store is closed Sundays all day. Our employees are entitled to a day of rest. Other employees are entitled to that same day. Help the good cause along by buying your goods during the week and not Sunday Mornings. Open Evenings. JOS. LAUER & CO., NATIONAL AVE., Corner 1st Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

725 NATIONAL AVENUE Telephone 245-3300 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DAVIDSON

Milwaukee's Leading Theater.

SHERMAN BROWN, Manager.

6 Nights, Wednesday & Saturday Matinees

STARTING SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 9th.

There Will Be No Performance Saturday Night

The Most Stupendous and Gorgeous Riot of Fun, Melody and Beauty Known to the Stage!



KLAW & ERLANGER'S

Supreme Production of the Greatest of the

Drury Lane Spectacles

MOTHER GOOSE

PRICES 50 Cts. to \$2.00.

Mail Orders Accompanied by Remittances Will Receive Prompt Attention.

CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 3501

Joseph Cawthorn, W. H. Macart, Neva Aymar, Harry Kelly, Corinne, Clifford Crawford, Edith St. Clair, W. Stanton, Edith Hotchkiss, Allen Ramsey, Dawes, Seymour, The Grigolitis Aerial Ballet, Etc.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The judicial election just past showed the Lenten discipline of the archbishop who is now in politics in Milwaukee for whatever of power he can secure for his church. Carpenter got more than double the vote accorded Wallber. As a rule few people voted, but the interest we have indicated was in politics on election day with both feet. The church means to control the state if it can.

VOTE IN THE CITY.

Circuit Court No. 1:	
Halsey	7,507
Eschweiler	6,732
Rubin	6,355
County Court:	
Judge Carpenter	14,550
Wallber	6,898
State superintendent of schools:	
Cary	8,001
Salisbury	5,357
Circuit court No. 2:	
Judge Tarrant	10,812
Circuit court No. 4:	
Judge Ludwig	10,998
Justice supreme court:	
J. B. Winslow	10,105

Our candidate for alderman in the Seventeenth ward, Comrade Basenber, would have splendidly represented the workers who are the backbone of that industrial ward in the common council, if more of them had been class-conscious. He did not drag people to the polls to vote, or bribe them into voting for him with free hack rides, and yet came within less than a hundred votes of being high man.

In last Sunday's Free Press there was a symposium by the various party chairmen in Milwaukee on How a Practical Politician Would Conduct an Evangelistic Crusade. In his article Fred Loew, the Republican chairman, said that for one thing he would have "the meeting place more attractive and useful than the home." Now, if a Social-Democrat had said that it would have been proclaimed as a new attack on the sacredness of the home!

Machinists Lodges Nos. 66 and 301 will hold a grand ball at the West Side Turn hall, Saturday, April 15. This will be their fourth effort in that direction and union men and sympathizers should be present and enjoy the occasion.

ALHAMBRA

Commencing Sunday Matinee

THAT'S THE SHOW

The Al. G. Field Greater Minstrels

Sixty People on the Stage

The Evolution of Minstrelsy

The Men behind the Fun, BILLY CLARK, AL. G. FIELD, TOMMY DONNELLY, JOHN HEALY, DOC QUIGLEY, DAN HOLI.

THE ASTONISHING AYVOLOS

CORNALLA & EDIE

QUAKER CITY QUARTETTE

FOUR MUSICAL MARVELS

BIG MILITARY REVIEW

The Minstrel Festival,

"WHERE THE MOONLIGHT FALLS."

Burt Cutler's Concert Band and Symphony Orchestra.

THAT'S ABOUT ALL.

RESERVED SEATS 25c

Next Attraction:

"THE EARL AND THE GIRL."

110 People—Famous Original Cast.

3 Per Cent

In Savings Department and on CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT. SAVINGS DEPOSITS made by the FIFTH draw interest from the FIRST OF THE MONTH. Interest compounded twice a year.

Marshall & Hsley Bank
Established 1847. 388 Broadway

If You Desire

to make your mark in this world, or be comfortable in your old age, you must save a part of your earnings. Open a savings account in this bank—one dollar is enough to start—We pay

3 Per Cent. Interest.

THE GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK
at the Cor. of West Water and Wells Sts.

KIENTH'S PHARMACIES,
608 & 840 Mitchell St.

This "ad" and 15c entitles you to a 25c bottle of our famous cough cure. Cut it out and bring to our store.

A correspondent wants to know who Jay George is who is defaming Socialists and Socialism in the columns of the Milwaukee Daily News. Jay George is one F. G. R. Gordon, of Haverhill, Mass., a former member of the party who had a personal falling out with Comrade James F. Carey of the Massachusetts Legislature and who has been ever since trying to take revenge out of the Socialist movement as a whole, as is common to the nature of men of his type. He doesn't even rise to the dignity of the "thirty pieces of silver" class of traitors. In other words, Gordon's opposition is not based on conviction as his "arguments" show, but on malice. As we have already stated, Gordon has a criminal postoffice record and was mixed up in an attempted sell-out of the Social-Democrats to the capitalist politicians at South Manchester, New Hampshire, where he formerly lived. His articles in the News are said to be paid for by the Parry-sites.

UNION BREAD.

The following down-town restaurants use union-label bread: Jacobs, Third and State streets. U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward bank. Fritz Bethke, E. Water and Mason streets. Mall & Thane, E. Water and Michigan streets. Keisel Restaurant, Madison, between E. Water street and Broadway. Hart Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second Monday in the month at 8 p. m. at 602 Market st. Richard L. Schmitt, 834 North Water street, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month at 8 p. m. at 414 Germania hall, B. H. Helming, Jr., Secy., 136 7th st.

THIRD WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee st. Frank Herberg, Secy., 303 Milwaukee st.

FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each first and third Thursday at 8 p. m. at 414 Germania hall, B. H. Helming, Jr., Secy., 136 7th st.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday at 8 p. m. at 382 Washington st. Fred. Witte, Secy., 403 Greenbush st.

SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m. at 304 Fourth street. John L. Halsey, Secy., 412 3rd st.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings of the month at 1226 Germania hall, W. C. Young, Secy., 400 4th Germania hall.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p. m. at Madison st. Fred. Krueger, Secy., 712 Greenfield ave.

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday at 8 p. m. at 1216 Cherry st. Emil Fischer, Secy., 1512 Cherry st.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets 2nd and 4th Friday in Wisconsin hall at 234 Lee st. P. E. Keller, Secy., 514 Fourteenth st.

TENTH WARD BOHEMIAN BRANCH meets second and fourth Sunday at 1226 Fond du Lac Ave. Frank Novak, Secy., 1723 North ave.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at 1216 Cherry st. Emil Fischer, Secy., 1512 Cherry st.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. at 961 Kinlekinle ave. Geo. Knapp, Secy., 599 Greenbush st.

TWELFTH WARD POLISH BRANCH meets every second and fourth Saturday evening at Robert Buech's hall, 745 Lincoln ave. C. Dorchwitz, Secy., 745 Garden st.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month at cor. Third and Wright st. H. F. Hoekermann, Secy., 1099 7th st.

FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every 1st Thursday in the month at 401 Madison st. Wal. R. Ryback, Secy., 687 Lincoln ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday at 1028 11th street. Wm. Mueller, Secy., 2312 State st.

SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second Thursday, Jerome Underhill, Secy., 28 Twenty-ninth st.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Thursday at Odd Fellows hall, Kinlekinle and Potter ave. Christ. Dunn, Secy., 255 Lindholm ave.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Friday evenings at the Germania hall, 1099 7th st. E. W. Butte, Secy., 457 Center st.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday at the month 1, Eckmann's hall, 3110 Lisbon ave. Louis Heller, Secy., 461 20th st.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month at Germania hall, cor. Teutonia and Clark st. Fred. Schmitt, Secy., 1162 2nd st.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Thursday at Wagner's hall, cor. Buffum and Chambers st. and fourth Thursday at the month at 1412 14th st. Oscar Traczewicz, Secy., 1412 14th st.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of each month at N. Peter's hall, 2714 North ave. George Macneil, Secy., 312 7th st.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday at 1226 Germania hall, Thirteenth and Washington. Fred. Reifeld, Secy., 484 15th ave.

TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH N. 1 meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m. at Germania hall, Teutonia and Kent. Alb. Wuermer, Secy., 1012 2nd st.

TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH N. 2 meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Joe Zender's place, cor. Port Washington Road and Chicago st.

TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH N. 3 meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m. at Germania hall, Teutonia and Kent. Alb. Wuermer, Secy., 1012 2nd st.

TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH N. 4 meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Germania hall, 1099 7th st. E. W. Butte, Secy., 457 Center st.

TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH N. 5 meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday at Germania hall, 1099 7th st. E. W. Butte, Secy., 457 Center st.

TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH N. 6 meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Germania hall, 1099 7th st. E. W. Butte, Secy., 457 Center st.

TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH N. 7 meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday at Germania hall, 1099 7th st. E. W. Butte, Secy., 457 Center st.

THE THEATER.

DAVIDSON THEATER.

What will constitute the most colossal stage production of the season will be seen at the Davidson Sunday night when Klaw & Erlanger's stupendous beauty spectacle "Mother Goose" will be seen for an engagement of six nights and two matinees.

As a spectacle "Mother Goose" is described as being the most gorgeous in color and movement yet produced. For brilliancy, exquisite coloring and rapid movement the affair has a kaleidoscopic effect. It is an eye intoxicant, and a strong one at that. After the comedians whose fun starts with the rise of the curtain and is kept up at a terrific gait until its final fall, the girls, needless to say, are the most interesting. They are

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

An unique specialty of the Al. G. Field Greater Minstrels at the Alhambra, beginning Sunday, will be the Astonishing Ayolos. There are six perpendicular poles reaching into the flies and up these poles the performers go, lifting their weight by the marvelous strength of their hands and arms alone. Single and double somersaults are thrown from off the poles with ease and grace and considerable comedy is interspersed with the act. The performers fly from pole to pole, now rapidly, now slowly, but always in harmony with ease and grace and never a mishap. The act is entirely out of the ordinary. The rest of the show is a bang-up minstrel entertainment, full of black face wit, melody and heartiness.



WITH AL. G. FIELD'S MINSTRELS AT THE ALHAMBRA THEATER.

good to look at. They come in outfits, in dozens, in scores, in hundreds. All of them can sing and nearly all of them can stand still and look pretty.

BIJOU THEATER.

"Down the Pike," which comes to the Bijou for a week starting with matinee tomorrow afternoon, is a bit of a proposition. Johnny and Emma Ray, who for several seasons were immensely successful in Vaudeville, are the stars of this amusing satire on the modern apartment house jangler, and the offering is de-



JONNY RAY AT THE BIJOU THEATER.

scribed as one continuous laugh from beginning to end. Mr. Ray plays the role of McKelvie, the janitor. The large chorus contingent is described as being made up of particularly pretty, and youthful girls. The musical numbers are fine. The company numbers fifty people.

STAR THEATER.

The "Kentucky Bolos" Burlesquers, who will be at the Star Theater all next week, is one of the best. Especially good is the vaudeville end, some of the specialties being Terry and Elmer and Company, "The Missionary Man," The 3 Luigi Bros., the world's greatest novelty, Althea and Hamilton, sprightly comedettes, Dave Broderick, story teller and mimic, Miss Jesiska, the charming comedienne, Reid and Gilbert, and Bright Travesty Artists, and the Reliance Quartette.

GRAND THEATER.

The Grand Theater, Third near the Avenue, continues to delight large daily audiences. Another big show is announced for next week, including Tom Ripley, Gordon and Hayes, La Mothe Bros., Stewart and Raymond, Constantine and Lawson, the Moving Pictures, etc. The admission to it all is ten cents.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the Crystal Theater (Second near Grand) another big bill will be presented next week. The favorites, Luvy and Luvy, are coming back, and there will be five other big hits. Four shows daily, including the family matinees at 2 and 3:30 p. m. Show show two a dime.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. (Webster's Dictionary.)

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his deeds." (Standard Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Webster's Dictionary.)

That festival of the United Socialist singing societies at the West Side Turn hall, Sunday, April 23, will be the bit of the season. Don't miss it in your life! You will find your kind of people there and they expect to see you.

Five for \$2 after you have collected \$2.00. Month subscription costs \$2.00. Send to: Social-Democratic Herald, 230 North Water street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Attention, Comrades! The 14th Ward will hold a Schafkopf tourney at Al. Jack's hall, Sixth and Greenfield aves. Sunday afternoon, Apr. 9th, at 2:30 P. M. Many valuable prizes will be donated to the winners.

Thompson Will Address the Liberal Club.

Next Sunday, Apr. 9, Comrade Carl D. Thompson will speak at the meeting of the Liberal Club at 216 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, at 8 P. M. The subject will be "Elements of Organization Necessary to Secure Municipal Ownership." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

YOU CAN GET THE Social-Democratic Herald AT THE FOLLOWING NEWS STANDS:

Corner Wisconsin and E. Water streets, Iron Block.
Hy. Schwartz, 340 1st ave.
J. Smith, 414 Jefferson street.
Wm. Lorenz, cor. Greenfield and 2nd aves.
John Merget, 1917 Galena street.
Jas. H. Killey, 1008 Kinlekinle ave.
G. W. Sayles, 208 6th street.
PRICE, 2 CENTS.

The West Side Socialist Women's Club. The next meeting of the West Side Socialist Women's Club will take place on Thursday, April 13th, at 3 P. M. Important business is to be transacted and every member is urgently requested to be present. By order of the Secretary.

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